THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1775.

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed the 29th Sept. 1775.
Flour at 27*s.* per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 11 ½. for 6 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	5/ 0	Beef per Barrel	55/ 0
Flour ——	18 0	Pork	85 0
Brown Bread	14 6	Salt	3 0
Weſt-India Rum	3 5	India tea, *Liberty & Property*	
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	19 0
Muſcovado Sugar	6 0	Bees Wax	2 3
Single refin'd ditto	1 2	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 3
Molaſſes	2 0	Wood	20 to 35

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	
Thurſday	12	6	after 6	15	before 6	
Friday	13	7	6	18	6	
Saturday	14	8	6	19	6	
Sunday	○	9	6	20	6	
Monday	16	10	6	21	6	
Tueſday	17	11	6	22	6	Full ○ next Sunday.
Wedneſday	18	12	6	23	6	

Days 11 Hours 37 min. the 5th.

On Thurſday laſt the Earl of Halifax Packet, Capt. Boulderſon, arrived here in 7 Weeks from Falmouth, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, *July* 27.

WE are aſſured, that a ſubſidiary treaty has been entered into theſe ſix weeks paſt with a German Prince for ten thouſand of his troops to be tranſported to New York and Boſton the end of Auguſt. Such tranſports as are already engaged, are ordered forthwith to be victualled, and to ſail immediately to Embden. Five frigates, deſtined to reinforce the ſquadron on the coaſt of America, are to take the tranſports under their convoy The foreign troops are to be commanded by a General of their own nation, well known for his good conduct in the laſt war.

Advice is received in town of an engagement between the Spaniſh fleet and the Emperor of Morocco's, reinforced by other Barbary States, wherein ſeveral of the Spaniſh men of war were ſunk, amongſt which was the Spaniſh Admiral's ſhip. It is ſaid the Moors obtained a complete victory, and that with a ſavage brutality peculiar to thoſe infidels, they maſſacred numbers of the Spaniards in cool blood.

It is ſaid that clothing for three thouſand troops, Canadians, was ſent off yeſterday: and that the ſame contractor has orders for fitting up ſeven thouſand more with all poſſible diſpatch.

Auguſt 1. It is reported that General Gage is recalled at his own requeſt, and that he will be ſucceeded by Sir Jeffery Amherſt.

It is ſaid that on the 8th inſtant, the Spaniſh fleet appeared before Algiers, but did not attempt to bombard the town; they ſailed paſt the town, and a little way above it landed 8000 of their troops, and their proviſions, expecting to have a long ſiege. Next day appeared a prodigious large army of Moors, blacks, &c. who, though almoſt undiſciplined, attacked them with ſuch vigour and bravery, that they killed 800 Spaniards, and wounded 2000; this ſlaughter obliged the Spaniards to re embark, which they did in ſuch precipitation, that they left their proviſions behind them. The Admiral conſulted what was beſt to be done; and as they had no proviſions on board, it was reſolved to return to Carthagena

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, July 28.

"A ſmall ſhip came to Spithead laſt night. When the cuſtom houſe boat was going on board, the Captain of the ſhip told them he would fire on them if they did not keep off. A boat then went off from the Admiral's ſhip, but they would not let the officer go on board. The Captain and one Gentleman came on ſhore, and went in a poſt chaiſe and four for London.

"Arrived the Magdalen ſchooner from Virginia, with diſpatches, and Lady Dunmore and family, and this morning they ſet out for London. No intelligence can be had from this veſſel relative to American affairs, as the officers on board will not ſuffer any boat to come near them."

The New Diana, Capt. Wilſon, with diſpatches from New-York, is arrived at Liverpool.

Yeſterday Lady Dunmore and her five children arrived in town from Virginia.

Letters from Malta adviſe, that the grand Spaniſh fleet is arrived at Algiers, that they landed ſome troops in two different places of that coaſt, who began immediately to erect ſeveral batteries, mounted in the whole with 140 guns; but that the Algerines, in their turn, have ſunk or greatly damaged ſeven Spaniſh tranſports which had advanced too near the place.

It is ſaid that General Howe will be appointed to the command of Boſton, in the room of General Gage.

Aug. 2. A morning paper ſays we are well aſſured from good authority, that an entry was yeſterday made at the cuſtom-houſe of two thouſand coffins, intended to be ſhipped for Boſton. [*For whom?*]

A ſquadron of men of war, with tranſports, are ordered to be fitted out immediately, on board of which eight regiments are to be embarked, with a proportionate Train of Artillery.

Orders are given for 400 horſe to be ſent over, with their provender, to Boſton, for the uſe of the King's troops, and to ſail with all expedition.

This morning a Commiſſion paſſed the Great Seal of England, conſtituting and appointing General Gage to be Captain General and Governor General over all North-America.

We are aſſured it is under conſideration to form a Parliament, or General Council, for all the Provinces in America, ſomething ſimilar to that of Ireland, the Governors and ſome particular Officers to form an Upper Houſe. [*With due thanks to our aged mother, (now debilitated in her mental faculties) for her ſolicitude in forming a government for us, we would deſire her to ſpare herſelf that trouble, we being now of age to manage our own buſineſs, ſhall take care to form a government for ourſelves, in which we want no one elſe to interpoſe, tho' we ſhall always have a dutiful regard to our mother, deſire to be upon good terms with her, and render her all the help that is conſiſtent with the neceſſary care of our freedom and intereſt—Which is as much as any reaſonable affectionate mother can expect or deſire.*]

Some are of opinion that the five regiments, viz. the 17th, 27th, 28th, 46th, and 55th, the officers of which are ordered immediately to join their regiments in Ireland, are not intended for Boſton, but part for South Carolina, and the other for ſome intermediate port between that and Boſton, in order to keep the Provincials from ſending any aſſiſtance to the laſt mentioned port.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank, dated Boſton, June 18.

"We left Cork early in April, and after a very tedious and diſagreeable paſſage of ſeven weeks, arrived here on the 26th of laſt month On our landing we found every thing in the utmoſt confuſion, partly ariſing from the murmurs of the ſoldiery, the difference of opinion among the ſuperior officers, the want of freſh proviſions, the general unhealthineſs of the troops, and above all, the miſery of the wretched inhabitants, deſtitute of food, raiment, or property. Whether it was an aggregate of all theſe, or a weakneſs ariſing from a ſea ſickneſs, which commenced at the Cove of Cork, and only left me on my landing, I will not pretend to ſay, but I have been totally confined to my room ſince laſt Saturday. Yeſterday morning the troops were ordered under arms at three o'clock, on a boat being ſent from one of the ſhips of war to acquaint us, that the Provincials were raiſing works, in order to beſiege us, and put us between croſs fires. Feeble as I was, I aroſe and dreſſed myſelf, and went down to the head quarters to offer my ſervice. There were two reaſons, however, which prevented their acceptance; one was the ſtate of my health, the other that the regiment I belonged to was not ordered out. The troops deſtined for that ſervice were landed on the Charles Town ſide, between eight and nine o'clock; but on account of the number of the Provincials, the troops did not begin the attack for a conſiderable time. In the prodigious confuſion this place is now in, all I can tell now is, that the troops behaved with the moſt unexampled bravery; and after an engagement of nearly five hours, we forced the Provincials from their poſts, redoubts, and entrenchments, one by one. This victory has coſt us very dear indeed, as we have loſt ſome of the beſt officers in the ſervice, and a great number of private men. Nor do I ſee that we enjoy one ſolid benefit in return, or are likely to reap from it any one advantage whatever. We have, indeed, learned one melancholy truth, which is, that the Americans, if they were equally well commanded, are full as good ſoldiers as ours, and as it is, are very little inferior to us, even in diſcipline and ſteadineſs of countenance ——This ſudden unexpected affair has had, however, one good effect upon me, for I find myſelf much better.

"P. S. Since I wrote the above, I fell into a converſation with a gentleman who was preſent in both actions, and who told me that the King's troops muſt have been totally deſtroyed in each, had the provincials known their own ſtrength, particularly on the former's return from Lexington to Boſton on the 19th of April."

The event of the Boſton campaign may now be eaſily gueſſed; at firſt it ſeemed to turn upon the queſtion, whether the colony irregulars would ſtand the phalanxes of regular troops? what has been proved too clearly to be denied. It is now a queſtion which ſide will ſooneſt be deſtroyed, and whether a victory to the regulars, in which they loſt 1000 men and killed 2000 of the Provincials, is not the ſpecies of victory which will ſoon have all the effects of the ſevereſt defeat.

Extract of a genuine letter from an Officer on board one of the King's ſhips at Boſton, to his friend in London, dated June 23, 1775.

"On the evening of the 16th we were informed that the Provincials were erecting a battery on the Heights near Charles Town, and that they intended from thence to bombard the town of Boſton; early on the 17th we were alarmed with an account that they had been at work upon it all night, and had nearly completed it; we were immediately ordered to land ſome battalions, and in the mean time our great guns were fired againſt thoſe who appeared to be buſily employed at the battery; whether our ſhot did not reach far enough to create any confuſion among them, or it was owing to their reſolution, I cannot ſay; but certain it is, that the moment they diſcovered the landing of our troops, they formed in order of battle; and ſo far from retreating as we expected, they marched towards us with the utmoſt coolneſs and regularity. Nothing could exceed the panic and apparent diſlike of moſt of the King's troops to enter into this engagement; even at the landing ſeveral attempted to run away, and five actually took to their heels, in order to join the Americans, but were preſently brought back, and two of them were immediately hung up *in terrorem* to the reſt. They for the moſt part openly expreſs a diſlike to the ſervice in which they are engaged, and nothing but the fear of military puniſhment prevents their daily deſerting. The Generals perceiving the ſtrength and order of the Provincials, ordered a reinforcement to join the troops already landed, but before they came up the cannonading on both ſides began. The Provincials poured down like a torrent, and fought like men who had no care for their perſons; they diſputed every inch of ground, and their numbers were far ſuperior to ours. The King's troops gave way ſeveral times, and it required the utmoſt efforts of the Generals to rally them; at the beginning of the engagement many of them abſolutely turned their backs, not expecting ſo hot a fire from the Americans; the latter feigned a retreat, in order as we ſuppoſe to draw our troops after them, and by that means to cut them in pieces; and we are informed that General Ward had a reſerve of upwards of 4000 men for that purpoſe; the King's troops concluding that the Americans quitted the field through fear, purſued them under that apprehenſion, but did not proceed far enough to be convinced, by that fatal experience, which was, as we hear, deſigned for them, of their miſtake. The engagement laſted upwards of four hours, and ended infinitely to our diſadvantage. The flower of our army are killed or wounded. During the engagement Charles Town was ſet on fire by the King's troops, in order to ſtop the progreſs of the Provincials, who after their ſham retreat, returned to attack them, but I think it was a wanton act of the King's troops, who certainly after they had joined the main body of our army, had no occaſion to take that method of retarding the return of the Americans, who upon perceiving that General Ward ſtood ſtill with his reſerve, laid aſide their intentions.

"Our troops are ſickly, and a great number are ill fed with the ſcurvy, occaſioned by the want of freſh proviſions. I heartily wiſh myſelf with you and the reſt of my friends, and the firſt opportunity that offers I will ſell out and return, for at the beſt only diſgrace can ariſe in the ſervice of ſuch a cauſe as that in which we are engaged. The Americans are not thoſe poltroons I myſelf was once taught to believe them to be; they are men of liberal and noble ſentiments, their very characteriſtic is the love of liberty; and though I am an officer under the King of Great Britain, I tacitly admire their reſolution and perſeverance againſt the preſent oppreſſive meaſures of the Britiſh Government."

Copy of a letter from the honorable lieutenant general Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated Boſton, June 25, 1775.

MY LORD,

I am to acquaint your Lordſhip of an action that happened on the 17th inſtant between his Majeſty's troops and a body of the rebel forces.

An alarm was given at break of day, on the 17th inſtant, by a firing from the Lively ſhip of war; and advice was ſoon afterwards received that the rebels had broke ground, and were raiſing a battery on the heights of the peninſula of Charles Town, againſt the town of Boſton. They were plainly ſeen at work, and, in a few hours a battery of ſix guns played upon their works. Preparations were inſtantly made for landing a body of men to drive them off, and ten companies of grenadiers ten light infantry, with the 5th, 38th, 43d, and 52d battalions, with a proportion of field artillery, under the command of Major General Howe, and Brigadier General Pigot, were embarked with great expedition, and landed on the Peninſula without oppoſition, under the protection of ſome ſhips of war, armed veſſels, and boats, by whoſe fire the rebels were kept within their works.

The troops formed as ſoon as landed; the light infantry poſted on the right, and the grenadiers upon their left. The 5th and 38th battalions drew up in the rear of thoſe corps, and the 43d and 52d battallions made a third line. The rebels upon the heights were perceived to be in great force and ſtrongly poſted. A redoubt, thrown up on the 16th at night, with other works, full of men, defended with cannon, and a large body poſted in the houſes in Charleſtown, covered their right flank; and their center and left were covered by a breaſt work, part of it cannon proof, which reached from the left of the redoubt to the Myſtick or Medford river.

This appearance of the rebels ſtrength, and the large columns ſeen pouring in to their aſſiſtance, occaſioned an application for the troops to be re inforced with ſome companies of light infantry and grenadiers, the 47th battalion, and the 1ſt battalion of marines; the whole when in conjunction, making a body of ſomething above 2000 men. Theſe troops advanced, formed in two lines, and the attack began by a ſharp cannonade from our field pieces and howitzers, the lines advancing ſlowly, and frequently halting to give time for the artillery to fire.—The light infantry was directed to force the left point of the breaſt work, to take the rebel line in flank, and the grenadiers to attack in front, ſupported by the 5th and 52d battalions. Theſe orders were executed with perſeverance, under a heavy fire from the vaſt numbers of the rebels; and notwithſtanding various impediments before the troops could reach the works, and though the left under Brigadier General Pigot who engaged alſo with the rebels at Charleſtown, which at a critical moment was ſet on fire, the Brigadier purſued his point, and carried the redoubt.

The rebels were then forced from other ſtrong holds, and purſued till they were drove clear off the peninſula, leaving five pieces of cannon behind them.

The loſs the rebels ſuſtained muſt have been conſiderable, from the great numbers they carried off during the time of action, and buried in holes, ſince diſcovered, excluſive of what they ſuffered by the ſhipping

and boats; near one hundred were buried the day after, and thirty found wounded in the field, three of which are since dead.

I inclose your Lordship a return of the killed and wounded of his Majesty's troops.

This action has shewn the superiority of the King's troops who, under every disadvantage, attacked and defeated above three times their own number*, strongly posted and covered by breastworks.

The conduct of Major General Howe was conspicuous on this occasion, and his example spirited the troops, in which Major General Clinton assisted, who followed the reinforcement. And in justice to Brigadier General Pigot, I am to add, that the success of the day must in a great measure be attributed to his firmness and gallantry.

Lieutenant Colonels Nesbit, Abercrombie, Clarke; Majors Butler, Williams, Bruce, Spendlove, Smelt, Mitchell, Pitcarne, and Short, exerted themselves remarkably; and the valour of the British officers and soldiers in general was at no time more conspicuous than in this action.

I have the honour to be &c.

THO. GAGE

* *A notorious falsehood, as it has been clearly proved that the whole number of the Provincials at Bunker's Hill, were not above 1500 and not more than half that number actually engaged.*

Return of the Officers, Non Commission Officers, and Privates, Killed and wounded, of his Majesty's Troops, at the attack of the redoubts and intrenchments on the Heights of Charlestown, June 17, 1775.

Royal Regiment, Artillery. Capt. Huddleston, Capt. Lemoin, Lieut. Shuttleworth, 1 Serjeant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

4th foot. Capt. Balfour, Capt. West, Lieut. Barron, Lieut. Brown, wounded. 1 Serjeant, 13 rank and file, killed. 1 serjeant, 1 drummer and fifer, 29 rank and file, wounded.

5th. Capt. Harris, Capt Jackson, Capt. Downes, Capt. Marsden, Lieut. M'Clintock, Lieut. Croker, Ensign Charleton, Ensign Ballsguire wounded. 22 rank and file, killed, 10 serjeants, 2 drummers and fifers, 116 rank and file, wounded.

10th. Capt. Parsons, Capt. Fitzgerald, Lieut. Pettigrew, Lieut. Verner, Lieut. Hamilton, Lieut Kelly wounded. 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file, killed, 1 drummer and fifer, 39 rank and file, wounded.

18th. Lieut. Richardson, wounded, 3 rank and file, killed 7 rank and file wounded.

22d. Lieut. Col. Abercomby, wounded, and since dead.

23d. Capt. Blakeney, Lieut. Beckwith, Lieut. Cochrane, Lieut. Lenthall, wounded. 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 11 rank and file, killed. 2 serjeants, 1 drummer and fifer, 35 rank and file, wounded.

35th Lieut. Baird, killed. Capt. Drew, Capt. Lyon, Lieut Maffay, Lieut. Campbell, wounded 18 rank and file, killed.—2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 41 rank and file, wounded.

38th Lieut. Dutton, killed. Capt. Coker, Capt. Boyd, Lieut. Christie, Lieut. House, Lieut Myres, Ens. Sergeant, Ens. Sweney Quarter master Mitchell, wounded. 2 serjeants, 23 rank and file killed. 4 serjeants, 1 drummer and fifer, 69 rank and file wounded.

43d. Major Spendlove, Capt. M'Kenzie, Lieut. Robinson, Lieut. Dalrymple, wounded. 2 Serjeants, 20 rank and file killed. 3 Serjeants, 2 drummers and fifers, 77 rank and file, wounded.

47th. Major Smelt. Capt Craig, Capt. England, Capt. Alcock, Lieut. England, wounded. Lieut Hilliard, Lieut. Gould, wounded, since dead. 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed. 3 serjeants, 47 rank and file, wounded.

52d. Major Williams, wounded, since dead. Capt. Addison Capt. Smith, Capt. Davidson, killed. Capt. Nelson, Lieut. Higgins, Lieut. Thompson, Lieut. Crawford, Ensign Chetwynd, Ensign Greene, wounded. 1 serjeant, 20 rank and file killed. 7 serjeants, 73 rank and file, wounded.

59th. Lieut. Haynes, wounded 6 rank and file, killed. 25 rank and file, wounded.

63d. Lieut Dalrymple, killed. Capt. Forbott, Capt. Stopford, wounded 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file killed. 2 serjeants 1 drummer, 25 rank and file wounded.

65. Capt. Hudson killed, Major Butler, Capt. Sinclair, Lieut. Paxton, Lieut. Hales, Lieut. Smith, wounded 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded.

1st battalion marines, Major Pitcarne, wounded, since dead. Capt. Ellis, Lieut. Shea, Lieut Finnie, killed. Capt. Averne, Capt. Chudleigh, Capt. Johnston, Lieut. Ragg, wounded. 2 serjeants, 15 rank and file killed. 2 serjeants, 55 rank and file, wounded.

2d battalion marines, Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Gardiner, killed. Capt. Logan, Lieut. Dyer, Lieut. Brisbane, wounded.—5 rank and file, killed, 1 serjeant, 29 rank and file, wounded.

Officers attending on General Howe.

67th. Capt. Sherwin, aid de camp, killed.

14th. Lieutenant Bruce, killed. Ensign Hesketh, wounded.

Royal Navy. Lieut. Jorden, wounded.

Engineer Lieutenant Page, wounded.

Volunteers, late Barre's. Lieut. Alexander Campbell, on half pay, wounded.

Royal Artillery, Mr. Vance, wounded.

4th Foot. Mr. Dorans, wounded.

35th. Mr. Maden, wounded.

52d. Mr. Harrison, wounded.

59th. Mr. Clarke, wounded.

2d battalion marines. Mr. Bowman, wounded.

TOTAL.

1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Majors, 7 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, 191 rank and file killed. 3 Majors, 27 Captains, 32 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, 20 serjeants, 12 drummers, 706 rank and file, wounded.

N. B. Captain Downes, of the 5th regiment, and Lieut. Higgins, of the 52d, died of their wounds on the 24th instant.

Aug. 7. It is whispered that government has ordered Gen. Gage to offer five thousand pounds to any person or persons who will bring him Gen. Putnam's head; this has been privately communicated to most of the royalists in and about Boston, who could be confided in.

Lord Dunmore, we hear, will certainly be recalled, and succeeded by a military governor.

NEW-PORT, Sept. 25.

Last Monday the ship Swan returned into this harbour, from conveying several vessels towards Boston, and brought in a whaling brig, belonging to New York, which she took out of Holme's hole.

We are assured from the best authority, that the merchants of Bristol, in England, are overburthened with goods; that the manufacturers in that quarter had discharged more than half their workmen; that they must dismiss many more soon, if measures are not altered, and that a great majority of the people there are against the present diabolical plan pursuing against America.

Yesterday sailed on a cruise to the eastward the ships Rose and Swan, with four tenders, and carried with them a sloop, Capt. Dean, loaded with flour, bread, &c. to send to Boston. Remain in our road, the Glasgow, with 2 brigs, and 2 sloops prizes.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.

Extract of a letter from New Port, Rhode Island, Sept. 18.

"Tweedy's brig arrived here last evening from Boston; the Captain says he left it last Monday; all things tolerably quiet—No talk of any attack on our army—that the Captain of the Nautilus was broke for quieting his station in your river, and letting the soldiers clothing pass by him—he plead that he was threatened by your gallies, that he did not think it safe to stay there alone, but all did not avail; he is succeeded by Capt. Greave, nephew to the Admiral—Perhaps you may have a larger ship, or more than one; they don't seem to like your gallies. There are no more troops come as yet, and they confess we are too strong for them.

Extract of a letter from Newbern, in North-Carolina, dated Sept 9, 1775.

"We had a violent hurricane the 2d instant, which has done a vast deal of damage here, at the bar, and at Matamuskeet near 150 lives being lost at the Bar, and 13 in one neighbourhood at Matamuskeet.

"Our Convention will rite next week. They have agreed to raise 1000 men, to be stationed as follows—200 at Newbern, 200 at Edentown, 200 at Salisbury, and 400 at Cape Fear. Mr James Moor and Mr Robert How, of Cape Fear, are appointed Colonels Francis Nash and Alexander Martin, of Hillsborough and Salisbury, Lieutenant Colonels. Thomas Clark, of Hillsborough and John Patton, of Pamlico Majors. Dr. White, of Cape Fear, Adjutant.

"There has been a conference held with the Chiefs of the Regulators. They have some scruples about the oath administered to them by Gov. Tryon; but some of them have signed a test or association, and are now signing, and apprehend no danger from them."

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Cambridge, Sept. 18.

"We have an account from Boston, that they are demolishing the south end of the town in order to build a fortification from river to river; but we have given over all expectations of their coming out; on the other hand, from several deserters who have come in, we are informed, that they are preparing to build barracks on the Charles-Town side, and waiting for reinforcements."

September 30. From Virginia we learn, that several letters from Governor Martin, of North Carolina to different persons have been lately intercepted, in which he discovers the most implacable animosity and desire of commencing hostilities against that province. In a letter to the Hon. HENRY WHITE, of New York, dated the 13th of June last, he mentions his having wrote to him sometime before for a ROYAL STANDARD, and desires he will take care to send it with a good TENT, and all the necessary furniture.

Pittsfield, Massachusetts Bay, Sept. 13, 1775.

Mr. HOLT,

Inclosed I send you the three last depositions contained in the narrative of the excursion and ravages of the King's troops under the command of General Gage, on the 19th of April, 1775, published by authority, which I earnestly wish to see inserted in your useful paper. I believe you'll serve the cause of truth and liberty, and oblige many of your readers, amongst whom is the subscriber, by complying with this request. It were to be wished they were inserted in all the papers on the Continent and Great Britain too. I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your reader and humble servant,

THOMAS ALLEN.

A Paper having been printed in Boston, representing that one of the British troops killed at the bridge at Concord, was scalped, and the ears cut off from the head, supposed to be done to dishonour the Massachusetts people, and to make them appear to be savage and barbarous; the following deposition was taken, that the truth may be known.——We the subscribers, of lawful age, testify and say, that we buried the dead bodies of the king's troops that were killed at the north bridge in Concord, on the 19th day of April, 1775, where the action first began, and that neither of those persons were scalped, nor their ears cut off, as has been represented. ZECHARIAH BROWN.

THOMAS DAVIS, jun.

Concord, May 11th, 1775.

Zechariah Brown, and Thomas Davis, jun. personally appeared before me, and made oath to the above declaration.

Duncan Ingraham, Justice of the Peace.

Hannah Adams, wife of Deacon Joseph Adams, of the second Precinct in Cambridge, testifieth and saith, that on the 19th day of April last past, upon the return of the King's troops from Concord, diverse of them entered our house, by bursting open the doors; and three of the soldiers broke into the room in which I then was, laid on my bed, being scarcely able to walk from my bed to the fire, not having been to my chamber door from my being delivered in child birth to that time. One of said soldiers immediately opened my curtains with his bayonet fixed, pointing the same to my breast. I immediately cried out, for the Lord's sake do not kill me, he replied damn you; one that stood near said, we will not hurt the woman, if she will go out of the house, but we will surely burn it. I immediately arose, threw a blanket over me, went out, and crawled into a corn house near the door, with my infant in my arms, where I remained until they were gone; they immediately set the house on fire, in which I had left five children, and no other person; but the fire was happily extinguished, when the house was in the utmost danger of being utterly consumed. HANNAH ADAMS.

Middlesex, ff. Cambridge, second Precinct, 17th May, 1775. Hannah Adams, the subscriber of the above deposition, personally appeared, and made oath to the truth of the same, before me,

Jonathan Hastings, Justice of the Peace.

Cambridge, May 19th, 1775.

We Benjamin Cooper, and Rachel Cooper, both of Cambridge aforesaid, of lawful age, testify and say, that in the afternoon of the 19th day of April last, the King's regular troops, under the command of General Gage, upon their return from blood and slaughter which they had made at Lexington and Concord, fired more than an hundred bullets into the house where we dwell, through doors, windows, &c. Then a number of them entered the house, where we and two aged gentlemen were, all unarmed, we escaped for our lives into the cellar, the two aged gentlemen were immediately most barbarously and inhumanly murdered by them, being stabbed through in many places, their heads mauled, skulls broke, and their brains beat out on the floor and walls of the house, and further saith not.

BENJAMIN COOPER.

RACHEL COOPER.

Middlesex, May 19 1775.

The above named Benjamin Cooper, and Rachel Cooper, appeared, and after due caution, made solemn oath to the truth of the above deposition by them subscribed. Before me,

Jonas Bix, Justice of the Peace.

A Negro man, supposed to be a runaway, who had on a light coloured surtout coat, a red vest, striped trowsers, white stockings, and a brown checked handkerchief, and having with him a bundle, was seen travelling the road in North-Castle, near the house of the subscriber, who attempted to take him up, but he made his escape after dropping a bundle, which contained the following articles, viz. a beaver hat, half worn, a brown vest with white metal buttons, three linen, and one check'd shirt, one osnaburg frock, and one pair of drilling breeches. The owner of the above cloaths, may have them on proving his property, and paying charges. WILLIAM FORMAN.

9—12

In the Committee of the County of Westchester, held at Lieut. Bull's at the White Plains, September 28th 1775.

RESOLVED, That notice be given in one of the public News papers of this colony, that any of the inhabitants of Westchester-county, who go to the Fort, now building at Manler's Rock, without a Certificate from the Chairman or two of the Committee of said county, of their being friends to the liberty of America, will be apprehended by the persons employed in building the Fort.

Extract from the Minutes,

9— GILBERT DRAKE, Chairman.

Stamford, September 26, 1775.

WHEREAS I the Subscriber have given offence to the public by opposing in public town-meeting, the appointment of a Committee of Inspection and Observation in this town, and also by drawing a paper, calculated to disunite its inhabitants; and being sensible of my misconduct and inadvertency, I do in this public manner, humbly acknowledge my faults in so doing, and ask forgiveness of my bleeding country, and all whom I have offended, and do solemnly promise and declare, that I will exert myself to the utmost, in defence of my country, in opposition to the ministerial troops, sent into this country to dragoon us into Slavery: And furthermore do promise to yield a strict adherence to the Continental Association, or any further recommendations coming from that honourable body. In testimony of my sincerity, I hereunto set my hand consenting to have the foregoing confession inserted in the public papers.

TYLER DIBBLE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Fair at Westchester, will be held as usual, on the last Tuesday of this instant, October, where sheep, cattle, &c. will be exposed to sale, with all sorts of country produce.

5—12

DRUMS

MADE and sold by Philip Pelton, upper end of Queen-street, and by Daniel Pelton, in Chapel-street, now called Beekman street, equal to any that have been imported, for sound or beauty. As said Peltons have great variety on hand, any gentlemen may be served at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The purchasers may depend upon having their Drums tun'd to sound well. 9—

New-York, October 2, 1775.

THIS is to notify such Butchers as may be inclined to supply the Alms-house in this city, with provisions for the ensuing year, to deliver in their estimates to the Justices and Vestry men, who will attend to receive the same at the said Alms-house, on Thursday the twelfth day of October instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and take them into consideration.

AUGUSTUS V. CORTLANDT, Clerk.

9—10

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the New Jersey Society, for the relief of the widows and children of deceased Presbyterian Ministers, that they are to meet, agreeable to their adjournment, at Elizabeth Town, the first Wednesday in November next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

A. MACWHORTER, Sec'y.

October 31, 1775. 9—12

TAKEN up by the subscriber, and now confined in Goal at the White Plains, in Westchester county, an indented runaway servant man, named John Ogden, belonging to Mr. John Chips of Morris county, who may have him, on application to the subscriber, and paying charges.

GILBERT OGDEN.

September 28 1775. 9—13

Just arrived from PHILADELPHIA,

DOCTOR HILL'S new imported great STOMACHIC TINCTURE, being a very excellent medicine for all weak stomachs, as it procures a good healthy appetite, and a sound digestion; for as most diseases have their origin contracted, by the use of this Tincture they may be prevented.

Also a fresh quantity of Dr Hill's American Balsam; whose great efficacy is so well known to cure the most inveterate disorder, in the breast, as shortness of breath colds, coughs, and whooping coughs in children. Many persons, from a proper use and continuing the same a reasonable time, have received great benefit and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatisms, cholic, gravel and consumptions—Dr Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapt about each bottle, the price therein mentioned, viz.

1s sterling money; but for the poor and indigent it is allowed to be sold at New-York, at 4s. 10d. per bottle, or 4s. 4d. by the dozen. To prevent counterfeits, both the balsam and tincture are (by appointment) to be sold by Michael Hoffman, shop-keeper, living in the Broad-Way, near the Oswego-Market, and by none else in this city. MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

IF The Person who last Monday Morning was inquiring near Vertenberg Hill, for the Wife of Capt. William Dunlap, will wait on the Printer hereof, he may be inform'd where to find her.

Just published,

By SHOBER and LOUDON,

And to be sold at their Printing Office, and at LOUDON's Book Store, near the Coffee-House,

The NEW-YORK and COUNTRY ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1776.

CONTAINING all the necessary Articles usual in an Almanack, with the Addition of many curious Anecdotes, Receipts, poetical Pieces; also the Words of Command used in the Manual Exercise, and an accurate Plan of Boston, with the different Situations of the Provincials, and the Ministerial Armies, &c.

At the same Place may be had, Divine Songs for Children. 8—11

Wants a Place,

A YOUNG Man who understands taking Care of Horses and driving a Carriage, and could also be willing to wait on a Gentleman. Inquire of the Printer. 8—11

WATERTOWN, September 25.

Saturday last the miniſterial troops fired 108 cannon ſhot at our people from the lines at Boſton, without doing any execution except wounding one man. A few ſhot were returned from our lines, with what ſucceſs we cannot ſay.

Sept. 28. One or two men of war arrived at Boſton the beginning of this week, it is ſaid, from England.

Laſt Tueſday two of the regular ſoldiers deſerted from the enemy, and came over to our camp.

NEW-YORK, October 5.

Extract of a letter from Fairfield *in* Connecticut, *which we were obliged to omit in our laſt, for want of room.*

September, , 1775.

Wedneſday Morning. "I juſt now learned, that there is a ſecret expedition on foot, of 200 men, in order to take and diſarm all the Tories in North Fairfield and Ridgefield, but don't know whether it will ſucceed.

Thurſday Morning. Ten o'clock, 150 on horſeback, have this moment entered the town in triumph, attended with muſic, and brought in eight criminals, together with their arms; alſo the arms of a number of petty ones, whoſe perſons they thought unworthy of notice —Half after ten, another party of 50 men, equipt as the others, and brought in five more of the wretches, all of whom are carried up town, where, I ſhall repair as ſpeedily as poſſible, to gain more intelligence.

Eight at night, and juſt returned; all I can learn, is, that they are to take their trial before the Committee, who are now ſitting for that purpoſe; and it is expected they will not break up before morning, when I ſhall march up to hear the concluſion —It is ſaid ſome have been found guilty to night, but I can't vouch for it

The cauſe of our people's acting with ſo much reſolution, proceeded from the Tories having ſaid, that they intended deſtruction to Fairfield, by coming down in the night, and ſetting fire to the houſes and barns, and deſtroying all before them. They were to be ſupported in their deeds of darkneſs, by a number of Regulars, who were to land in the night, and deſtroy till the two companies met.—It ſeems they have had a regular officer amongſt them ſome time to ſtimulate and aſſure them of Gage's aſſiſtance, whenever they ſhould be diſpoſed to begin. —Gracious Heaven!—How wonderfully do we eſcape the ſnares that are laid for us; when we lie down at night, if an Almighty hand did not interpoſe, we ſhould be deſtroyed before morning,—What thanks are not due!—They have never been able to put one of their bloody ſchemes into execution.

In our people's way up town, they called on Mr. Whitear, who was abſent whether on purpoſe or not, I cannot ſay. They then proceeded to Mr. Sayre's, and ſent for him out; he waited on them, when Mrs. Sayre was immediately taken with fits, ſo they ſuffered him to return to her, without any moleſtation whatever, only aſſuring him, they would call another time —He replied, he would wait on them.—They intend to diſarm him, but he ſays he cannot tell what they wanted! I have a mind he ſhould gu ſ? Poor Mrs Sayre, I really pity her; but the people muſt not be blamed, they acted for the good of the whole.

I told Captain ——, I was extremely ſorry for the wives and children of theſe traitors. He ſaid, had I ſeen them, I would not ſay ſo; for the women went on moſt furiouſly, ten times worſe than the men.— Our people made them riſe about three o'clock in the morning, when there was the greateſt confuſion imaginable. Some were taking an everlaſting leave of their families, whilſt others were crying ready to kill themſelves, for they all expected to be hung immediately on coming down.

I can't help thinking, but Heaven has deprived them of that reſolution which men generally have, or elſe, knowing the uſe they would make of it, has not given them ſo large a ſhare, or they would act with more ſpirit. One of them cried eight or ten miles without ceaſing —There was but one who made the leaſt reſiſtance, and that but trifling. Ten o'clock. I have juſt now heard that the Newtown people intend coming down to reſcue theſe, but I fancy they will think better of it.

Friday 12 o'clock, I this moment returned from town with all the intelligence I could get, which is, that they have found ſome guilty made others give bail, and diſarmed them all; which muſt be a great mortification, I imagine. Yeſterday they made them all ſit down at table by themſelves, with a guard over them."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Roxbury, dated Sept. 20, 1775.

"General Gage, they ſay, has taken down ſome houſes near the Hay Market, in Boſton, to erect a fortification thereabout from ſhore to ſhore, and built a fort in that ſquare. I think it not unlikely. I hear the regulars have cut down all the trees in town, and that they were to cut down ſome at Dr. Elliot's, upon which he came out, and entreated that they would not; they thereupon damned him, and bade him begone, or they would do ſo by him, or words of that import.

"Laſt Saturday I ſaw a gentleman who got out of Boſton the Thurſday before. I could only aſk him two or three queſtions; he ſays the inſults and abuſes offered the inhabitants are intolerable; but that the regulars ſeem to be now rather dejected, and that in general they wiſh the diſpute was at an end.

"Meat *twelve pence ſterling* per lb.— Mr.——, writes that eggs were ſold at *ſix ſhillings ſterling* per dozen, and potatoes at *one pound ſterling* per buſhel. A number of gentlemen yet in town would now be glad to be delivered out of that dreadful priſon, but cannot obtain a paſs."

The inhabitants of Hampſtead harbour, in the townſhip of Hempſtead, have elected a committee, and agreeable to the orders of the Provincial Congreſs, are forming themſelves into companies, and have choſe Mr. John Sands for one of their Captains, and Mr. Henry Allan for one of their Lieutenants.

The ſhow Georgia, Capt. Bolton, arrived here laſt Wedneſday, in 10 weeks from Glaſgow with about 40 paſſengers. The veſſel is bound to Georgia from hence: The 11th ultimo Capt. Bolton loſt his main topmaſt, ſeveral of his ſails, and received conſiderable other damage.

Saturday laſt the brig Juno, Capt. Cole, arrived here from Madeira, and brought in with him Capt. Winning and all his crew, of the ſhip Philadelphia, from Liverpool, Philadelphia, who on the 11th ultimo, ved to much damage in the gale of wind he was obliged to abandon his ſhip the nex day, and was very happily taken off by Capt. Cole above mentioned.

Extract of a Letter from ——, *Iſle aux-Noix, dated September* 16, 1775.

"When I laſt wrote to you, I was at Crown Point on my way hither; we arrived here on Monday the 3d inſtant, and on Wedneſday we ſet out to go down the Lake as far as St. John's, which is about 12 miles diſtant, in order to find out the diſpoſition of the Canadians. We went on thither with great cheerfulneſs, till coming within about a mile from the fort, the enemy began to fire at our boats with cannon, which obliged us to land; we immediately formed, and marching toward the fort through the woods, we received a ſmart fire from the Indians and Regulars who lay in ambuſh to deſtroy us; we returned the fire very freely, as you may well ſuppoſe: This continued about an hour, when we obliged them to retreat to the fort ——They killed eight of our men, and wounded ſeven, amongſt the latter are Major Hobby and Capt. Mead, of Col. Waterbury's regiment —Of the enemy we killed nine, and wounded fifteen; among their killed is Matthias Johnſon. After this fatiguing piece of buſineſs, we thought it neceſſary to throw up a ſmall breaſt work for our own ſecurity, which we very ſpeedily did, about three quarters of a mile from the fort; but being ſo very near, they kept continually throwing their bomb ſhells at us, and not being prepared to anſwer them in that way, we were obliged to retire a mile farther from them, we tarried that night, and till ten in the morning, when we re embarked for the Iſland.

"On Sunday the ninth we again ſet out, and about ten in the evening arrived at the place where we tarried the night when we were up before; and then ſetting out to march to Chambli juſt as we came to the breaſt work that we before had thrown up, we received a very heavy fire from two batteaus that that were on the Lake, with ſwivel and grape ſhot, and at the ſame time from the ſavages on the ſhore: Our armed boats perceiving the fire on the Lake, fired three twelve pounders, one of which took the enemy's principal batteau directly in the bow, and tore her from ſtem to ſtern: She immediately ſunk, with all the men in her, amounting to 35. We then proceeded on to the breaſt work, where we killed their chief interpreter and one Indian. We received no hurt at all. In the morning we ſaw their armed ſchooner of 180 tons carrying twelve nine pounders, coming towards us, we then thought it expedient to return to the Iſland, until we could have more Artillery with us, which we now have got, with a great number of bomb ſhells, mortars, &c. &c. &c We are now immediately to embark a third time, and are determined to take the ſchooner and fort at all events.

"The Canadians have ſeized two batteaus, that were going to St. John's to ſupply the enemy with proviſions, on their requeſting them to ſtop, the regulars fired at them, which the Canadians returned, killed 12 regulars and took the reſt priſoners.——We laſt night ſent off a party to Chambli, of 150 men, 50 of whom are Canadians, that have been in the camp ſeveral days."

Extract of a latter from Birmingham.

"We are truly alarmed for our property, and diſtreſſed for our American brethren. It was never expected you would have been involved in the calamities you now are.—That our diſputes would have ſubſided amicably, was the wiſh of every body.—It was too generally believed the Americans would not appear in the field of battle againſt the Britiſh troops. We are ſorry to find they are put to the trial. If any thing could rouſe you to this unnatural conflict, ſurely the cauſe of Liberty would —Our earneſt prayers and beſt wiſhes are, that civil and religious Liberty may be tranſmitted to the lateſt poſterity.

"The news papers inform us of more troops being ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs for America. We fear there is too much truth in the report. Happy ſhould we be, if, inſtead of troops to attempt enforcing meaſures ſo diſguſtful as the preſent, a plan was fallen upon for an accommodation to mutual ſatisfaction; for we are very ſenſible, that every ſtep which is further taken to enforce obedience, is one ſtride nearer to the deſtruction of both countries.

"You have received accounts of our application to parliament, and the oppoſition we met with from a miniſterial party, which did not exceed five, at a meeting that was held in this town; yet they drew up a petition and handed it from houſe to houſe, by which means they procured a great number of hands. Ours was a voluntary act, but theirs the reverſe, and breathed the ſpirit of Miniſtry, on which account it was received, and ours rejected.

"At the aforeſaid meeting, there was a letter produced by one William Taylor, dated New York, December 5 th, ſetting forth, that the writer, (whom we ſuppoſed to be one J—— Y——,) did not expect the non importation agreement would be of any duration, therefore deſired him to ſend the goods, (in readineſs to ſend) by the firſt ſhip. This letter was produced in oppoſition to what we had advanced, viz. That we had not, neither did we think that, any others had a ſingle order from America on any conditions.—All intercourſe, we fear, is now at an end; war has entered your cities; your commerce ſtopped; your ſhips ſeized; your Merchants, inſtead of planning voyages to enrich your country, are learning the uſe of arms ——How is the ſcene changed, from peace and affluence, to war and deſtruction!!!——"

By a gentleman lately from Boſton, we learn, that Gage's bloody myrmidons are erecting barracks for their winter quarters, on Charleſtown ſide. *It is not improbable but the brave General Putnam may ſpoil the œconomy of their architecture e're long.*

By Capt. Little, in eleven days from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, we are informed, that on the 15th September, the commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Tamer, and another armed veſſel preſſed two of Capt. Little's men, and two paſſengers, likewiſe hands out of all the veſſels they could come at, on purpoſe to aſſiſt them in taking the cannon from Fort Johnſon, but could not effect their deſign; the Tamer's barge with a number of armed men went to ſhore, ſpiked up ſome of the cannon, and threw the carriages over the walls; next morning before day about 500 of the militia took poſſeſſion of the Fort, and in a few hours had ſeveral of the guns mounted again; the Fort is in good repair; the Tamer and the armed veſſel very prudently withdrew from the reach of the cannon, and fell further down the harbour, where they now lie: The Governor is on board of one of them.

By a gentleman from Albany, we have a confirmation of the reports of our provincial forces having cut off the communication between St. John's and Montreal, and of Mr. Livingſton's having attacked and defeated a party of the regulars; and a further account that Gen. Montgomery, had ſummoned the commanding officer, at St. John's *Preſcot*, to ſurrender, which he for the preſent had declined.

On Tueſday laſt in conſequence of hand bills publiſhed the day before, a ſmall number of Sailors, between 20 and 30, had a meeting in the fields, in order, as they declared, to fall upon ſome meaſures for procuring employment and ſupport, for themſelves and families. This they propoſed by petition to the Congreſs, when a member of that body, who was preſent, informed them, that the Congreſs had given orders to a perſon in town, to engage 30 or 40 hands, at 50s. per month, and gave them directions where to apply. On this they all diſperſed in a peaceable manner.

A gentleman arrived here yeſterday morning from the camp at the Iſle au Noix, which place he departed from the 16th inſt. where he left General Montgomery with about 3000 men, who intended the next day to make an attack on John's, which was defended by Col. Templer and about 600 regulars with ſome indians: He ſays a large ſchooner of 12 guns lay waiting half a mile from the fort, but that ſhe could not get into the Lake ſo as to annoy our troops by reaſon of a large boom being laid from the Iſle au Noix to the oppoſite ſhore; that Cols. Allan, and Brown had got into Canada, where they were joined by 500 men at La Praire and Chambli, and had cut off an eſcort of thirteen waggon loads of proviſion intended for St. John's, and were determined to prevent any ſupplies being ſent to that poſt; that in the firſt skirmiſh our people were up to their waiſts in water, but being animated by their brave General, and other worthy officers who expoſed themſelves much on the occaſion, they ſoon made the enemy retreat, with the loſs of their commander Matthias Johnſon; that in the boat which was ſunk by the Gondola, there were a number of gentlemen from Quebec and Montreal, who all periſhed.

The 18th, Capt. Lamb, with his company, was met at Cumberland Bay, about 50 miles from the Camp, with Col. Fleming, Mr. Trumbull, &c &c.

Wedneſday laſt the ſhip Roſamond, Capt. John Harris, arrived here from London: He left Graveſend the 16th of July, and on the 11th ult. he met with a gale of wind, in which he loſt ſeveral of his ſails &c. Five days after, in lat. 38, 50, lon. 61, he ſpoke with the Polly Capt. Deane, from Salem for Barbados, 9 days out; the 16 h, he alſo ſpoke with the Egmont, Capt. Bartlet, from Philadelphia for Liſbon; and the ſame day ſaw a large quantity of onions, ſpermaceti candles, &c. floating the 17th, he likewiſe ſaw a ſail to the northward that had a ſignal on the Foremaſt, which proved to be the Nancy, Wiſe, from London for Baltimore, with paſſengers and ſervants, much in want of proviſions and water, having on board 92 ſouls, 20 had died, and was then 14 Weeks out. Capt. Harris ſupplied him with a barrel of bread, and 70 Gallons of water. The 19th, Capt. Harris ſpoke with the ocean, Capt. Ewing, from Virginia for Glaſgow.

We underſtand from North Caſtle, that on laſt Saturday night, Abraham Hetfield, Eſq; of the White Plains, and Lieutenant William Lowrſbury, of Mamaroneck, were diſcovered in the very act of endeavouring to cut down a Liberty Pole, which was ſo well fortified with iron that it occaſioned their being found out, and for that time diſappointed their *loyal attempt*.

Thurſday laſt arrived here by way of Rhode Iand, Capt. Aaron Stockholm, commander of the ſloop Catharine, of this port, which was unfortunately loſt in a gale of wind on the 10th of September laſt, in lat. 34. 40. lon. 70 45. The crew, all but the mate and a boy, that were drowned, were taken up by Capt. Huntington from Jamaica, bound to Rhode-Iſland.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here in 8 weeks from Liverpool, the brig Havannah, Capt. Hamilton, by whom we have Engliſh papers to the 7th of Auguſt, which, together with letters and other advices by the ſame veſſel, give us the following intelligence, viz. That a number of tranſports had ſailed for Embden, and ſeveral more at Spithead and other ports, were getting ready with all poſſible expedition for the ſame place, in order to take in 10,000 Hanoverians, who, with ſeveral more regiments from England and Ireland, and a regiment of Highlanders from Scotland, under Gen. Murray, were deſtined to reinforce Gen. Gage's army at Boſton—Though ſome ſuppoſed that part of the ſaid forces were intended for other parts of America, as we are well informed that the Miniſtry had it in contemplation to ſend one or more regiments to Charles Town, in South Carolina, 4000 to Alexandria in Virginia, ſome to New York and other places; but as it is not probable they will be able to ſend to ſo many places ſufficient numbers to give any probability of ſucceſs to their deſigns, it ſeems moſt likely that the greateſt part of theſe forces are going to Boſton, and that if it is intended that any other place ſhall be viſited, the whole of the remainder are to go there. A ſtrong ſquadron of men of war are getting ready to convoy theſe troops to the places of their deſtination in America. They may be expected in the courſe of this month, and every expoſed place ought to be fully prepared for their reception.

On Saturday laſt his Excellency Governor Tryon, iſſued a proclamation to prorogue the General Aſſembly of this province, to the firſt day of November next.

[The letters between his Excellency Gen. Waſhington and Gen. Gage, publiſhed here in hand bills; alſo Gen. Waſhington's letter to the people of Canada, in our next]

Elizabeth Town, October 4.

Yeſterday fifteen Companies of Foot and one of Horſe, belonging to this Borough, were Reviewed on the Parade, went through their Military Exerciſes, with alacrity and Regularity, and made a very handſome Appearance.

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,

HAVING removed their ſtore to New-Haven, deſire all thoſe indebted to them, to call and ſettle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phenix, living in New-York, nearly oppoſite where ſaid Broome and Company kept their ſtore—They have ſtill on hand a large aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the approaching ſeaſon, to be ſold for caſh or ſhort credit, on the uſual moderate terms.

New-York, October 5, 1775.

POET'S CORNER.

From the London Evening Post.

On the AMERICAN EXPEDITION.

OUR political *wrong heads*, to shew themselves *frantic*,
Would extend the excise laws beyond the Atlantic;
Those they sent were oppos'd with American rage,
For a *General Excise* is a *General Gage*.
But tho' G*ag*e did plainly appear their intentions,
They *wise* quite unacquainted with *foreign dimen sions*;
As diff'rent as English and Frenchmen's apparels,
For instead of *pieces of fifes* they were all *rifle barrels*,
With such *great* contents, as their parties deploring,
For it's fain them to *rest*, where they *sleep without snoring*.
Reserve, Putnam, one peal of *Bostonian thunder!*
That some here may atone for the *national plunder*.
Do thou, Lord of Hosts! send such surgeons to bleed 'em,
And deal thus with the foes to American freedom.
This, this is the prayer of all *virtuous, good* men,
And the *venal* alone will refuse their *Amen*.

The National Wish

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Lawrance Kilburn, deceased are hereby requested to make immediate Payment to Judith Kilburn, Executrix,—who has for Sale at her House next Door to the Hon. John Watts, Esq; wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable Terms for Cash, viz.

White Lead ground in Oil,
Do. Do. dry.
Red Lead,
Spanish Brown ground in Oil,
Do. Do. dry.
Yellow Oker, dry,
Ground Do. Do.
Verdegrife ground in Oil,
Do. dry,
Rose Pink, Dutch Pink, Prussian Blue, Turkey Umber, Naples Yellow.

Also 6 by 8, 7 by 9 8 by 10, 11 by 9, 10 by 12 Crown Window Glass; and sundry other Articles in the Painter's Way.

THE Trustees of Queen's College in New-Jersey, are hereby requested to take notice, that the Trustees of said College, at their last Board, have ordered their next Meeting to be held at New-Brunswick, on Wednesday the eleventh of October next, and that the Commencement for said College, be held on Thursday the twelfth of said Month.—The Members are expected to give their attendance accordingly.

JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clerk.
September 12, 1775.

FOR SALE,

TWO ELEGANT SITUATIONS,

In the City of PERTH AMBOY, in the Province of New-Jersey, being Part of the Estate of the late Doctor LEWIS JOHNSTON, deceased.

THE whole of this part of the estate contains 303 acres of excellent land, extending from High-street, in the said City, along Raritan River, near one mile westward; a considerable part of which is now in choice English Grass, and the rest is well adapted either for grass, or the raising of grain, of which it has been found to produce plentiful crops of all kinds. On the premises are,

1st. The large, commodious brick mansion house, standing about 100 yards from High-Street, commanding a delightful view of the River and Bay; together with a convenient barn, stables and other out-houses, a good garden, and a variety of choice fruit trees.

2d. Another commodious brick dwelling house two stories high, fronting on the said river, about 120 rods from High-street; together with a large barn and other out-houses, a spacious garden stored with a well chosen collection of fruit trees, and a young bearing orchard of apple trees.

The situations of these houses are delightfully pleasant and healthy, and capable of the most elegant and tasty improvements. They are also very convenient on account of the great plenty of fish they afford, and particularly the best of oysters and clams, which, at low water, may be gathered in plenty before the doors. And their proximity to Which, all together, render them as eligible places for Gentlemen's Seats as any in the province. About 161 acres of the land are allotted to these houses, and will be divided equally between them, or in such other proportion as will best suit the purchasers.

The remainder to be laid out in lots of about six acres each, fronting on Market-street, and will be very convenient to the inhabitants of the town for pasture or mowing grounds. On one of them are a dwelling house and garden, suitable for a small family. These six acres lots, if not sold by private bargain before the twelfth day of September next, will then be exposed to public sale to the highest bidder.

Any person inclined to purchase the whole, or any part of the premises, may apply to James Parker, John Smyth, and Heathcote Johnston, of the City of Perth Amboy, Executors of the last will and testament of the said Dr. Johnston, or to Bowes Reed, Esq; at Burlington.

Perth-Amboy, August 1, 1775. 6—9

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, early on Tuesday morning the 5th instant, a negro man named TITUS, about 25 years old, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made and proportioned every way, and is very likely for a negro: He had on when he went away, a short brown coat, made of coating; an old homespun blue and white striped linen jacket with sleeves; and a blue and white striped homespun trowsers, almost new. The hat he is supposed to have took with him is very remarkable, (unless since changed) having no brim round it, it is very much worn. He can play a little both on the fiddle and fife. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, if taken out of the colony of Connecticut, and Eight Dollars if within the colony, and all reasonable charges paid by

6—9 HENRY VAN DYCK.

Shortly will be Published,

PLAIN concise practical remarks on the treatment of Wounds and Fractures; to which will be added, a short Appendix on Camp and Military Hospitals; principally designed for the use of young Military Surgeons, in North America.

By JOHN JONES, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in the College of New-York.
Subscriptions taken in by the printer.

99—

Just published
And to be sold by the Printer hereof,

RULES AND ORDERS
For regulating the
MILITIA
Of the Colony of
NEW-YORK:
Recommended by the
PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
August 22, 1775.
And ordered to be printed. 4—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons that have any demands against the estate of the late Peter Brusher, of this city, blacksmith, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested; and all persons that are indebted to said estate, by bond, note, or book debt, are likewise requested to make immediate payment, to prevent those disagreeable proceedings the law directs. 5—8

George Janeway, and John Walter, } Executors.
New-York, Sept. 1st, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

On the PREMISES, *at private* SALE,

A BEAUTIFUL Country Seat, consisting of 17 Acres of good Land, most of it Meadow, well fenced, situate in Morris County, Hanover Township, four Miles from Morris-Town, on the Road from thence to Newark and Perspinang, and near a good Grist-Mill. On the Land are the following Improvements, viz. An almost new Dwelling House two Stories high, and very convenient, with a large Kitchen at one End; a good Barn, and a small Orchard: The Whole very suitable for a Gentleman or Merchant, and good Payment will be expected.

7—10 JONAS PHILLIPS.

LOST,

ON Saturday evening the 26th of August last, between the New Ferry, and the house of Mr. Abner Hetfield's, at Elizabeth-Town, some shop goods, viz. Black silk mitts, pins, and sundry articles not particularly known; and some wearing apparel, viz. Check cover sluts, men's caps, and many other things put up in a red wrapper. Any person that has found it, or can give any information to Mr. Crane, at said ferry, so that the owner may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

It is to be hoped that no person, at such a time as this, will be so lost to reason as to detain them from the right owner. 6—9

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, on Wednesday night the 6th of September, 1775, a BAY MARE, part blood, is branded on her right thigh with D D, or two Dee's; one of her foremost feet half grey, has somewhat low carriage, a natural trotter. Whoever takes said mare and thief, and secures the thief in some of his Majesty's gaols, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive Three Pounds reward, or Thirty Shillings for the mare only, and all reasonable charges paid by Theunis Dey, of Bergen county, New-Jersey. 6—9

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I the subscriber did sometime in the month of April anno domini 1774, execute and deliver to Stephen Rogers of Danby, in Charlotte county, and province of New-York, two certain notes of hand for one hundred and twenty pounds each note, the one payable in March last past; which said note hath, or ought to have an indorsement of some money being paid thereon, on the back thereof; the other note will be payable in the year of our Lord 1776. Which said two notes, and the money already paid upon one of them, were given as a consideration for several lots of land in Danby aforesaid, for which the said Rogers promised that he, together with one Roger Williams, would give the subscriber a good warranty deed. And whereas it is since become evident that the said Rogers and Williams, or either of them, were not the proper, rightful and lawful owners, or proprietors of at least part of the said intended to be purchased lots of land; and the subscriber has not yet received any title whatever, for any part of the said lands, from the said Rogers: And I the subscriber am apprehensive that the said Rogers may offer to assign, or transfer the said notes;—these are therefore to notify and caution all persons, warning them not to accept or take an assignment, or transfer of the said notes, or either of them, as I will not pay them; and do intend to contest the payment of them, and each of them, until a proper, legal, and good title is procured by the said Stephen Rogers, from the proper and rightful original owner of the same, to me in fee simple, with a proper warranty.

CHARLES ARNOLD.
Danby, 21st Aug. 1775. 6—9

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the state of the late William Butler, of this city, merchant, deceased, by bond, note or book debt, to pay the same to the subscribers, or to Jacob Rhinelander; and all persons that have any demands against the said estate are requested to bring in their accounts for payment.

JAMES DESBROSSES, jun. Executor.
SARAH BUTLER, Executrix.

N. B. An assortment of dry goods, and sundry other articles on hand, which will be sold reasonable, to close the sale.

1701 New-York, August 10, 1775.

IN pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the Colony of New-York, entitled, "An Act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," we do hereby give notice, that we have been duly appointed trustees for all the creditors of John M'Lean, of the county of Charlotte, an absconding debtor; and pursuant to the directions of the said act, do require all persons who are indebted to the said John M'Lean, to pay unto us the said trustees, by the second day of October next, all such sum and sums of money which they owe to him; and also to deliver unto us, all other effects of the said John M'Lean, which he, she, or they may have in their hands, power, or custody; and further, we do hereby desire all the creditors of the said John M'Lean, by the said second day of October, to deliver unto us the said trustees, or one, or two of us, their respective demands against the said John M'Lean. Given under our hands, at Albany, the 28th day of August 1775.

ABRAHAM C. CUYLER.
CORNELIUS GLEN.
STEPHEN LUSH.

6—9

R. SAUSE. CUTLER

HAS FOR SALE

At his Jewlery, Hardware, and Cutlery Store, the lower end of the Fly Market.

SMALL SWORDS and Cutteau de Chasse's of various sorts, with a General Assortment of the above articles, which may be had on moderate terms for cash; buys old Gold, Silver, Tortoise shell and Ivory.—Those who have demands on him are desired to furnish him with their accompts, and any who are indebted to him, are entreated to discharge the same as soon as possible. 98—

EARTHEN WARE,

NOW manufacturing, and to be sold at the well-known House called Katechemet's Mead-House, about mid way between the New City Hall, and the Tea-Water Pump, on the left hand side of the road as you go out of the city; where city and country store-keepers may be supplied with any quantity of said Ware, at reasonable rates. The Ware is far superior to the generality, and equal to the best of any imported from Philadelphia, or elsewhere, and consists of butter, water, pickle and oyster pots, porringers, milk pans of several sizes, jugs of several sizes, chamber pots, quart and pint mugs, quart, pint and half pint bowls, of various colours; small cups of different shapes, striped and coloured dishes of divers colours, pudding pans and wash basons, sauce pans, and a variety of other sorts of ware, too tedious to particularise, by the manufacturer, late from Philadelphia.

JONATHAN DURELL.

N. B. The purchaser of twenty shillings, or upwards, may depend on having it delivered in any part of this city, without charge.

HENRY O'BRIAN,

Stay-Maker from DUBLIN,

MOST gratefully acknowledges the favours he hath received of his kind customers, and with the utmost gratitude returns them and the public in general, many thanks for their encouragement, which he hopes he shall continue to merit, by a close and constant attendance to his business, with an obliging readiness to serve all who may please to favour him with their commands. He hath all kinds of Stays ready made in the neatest and newest fashion, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit, where Ladies may be also supplied with all kinds of French and Mecklenburgh waistcoats, Riding ditto, &c. in the newest fashions and on the shortest notice, by the Publick's humble servant, at the sign of the Stays, in Broad Street, near the City-Hall. 95—

ON Sunday July 30th, the house of the subscriber was broke open and robbed of sundry articles, viz. a silver watch, with a silver dial plate, mark'd *London*, the number forgot; a silver punch ladle with a mahogany handle, marked on the bottom R. C. a large table spoon, mark unknown; a pair of silver shoe buckles, 1 pair marked R. C. and 1 P C S; an odd ditto marked J. S; a pair of silver carved knee buckles; 6 silver tea spoons, 6 old do. do. one of them marked M. C. a stone box in the form of a prayer book, with sundry pieces of old gold and silver, viz. a half johannesses, 4 half guines, 9 dollars, and a French crown, sundry notes of hand, one of Abraham Fischer, for 20s. a bill of sale for a negro wench, purchased from Neal Shaw, at £. 80, which is on the back; and a bag of coppers. Whoever shall find out the goods, and apprehend the thief, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward from

6—3 RICHARD CORNISH.

THE Printer hereof is obliged to request all his Customers, whose Accounts have been twelve Months, or a longer Time standing, to make immediate Payment, otherwise, as the increase of his Customers, has increased his Expense, without any immediate proportionable increase of Profit; he shall find himself distressed by that very Custom that was kindly intended for his Benefit, and be in a few Weeks under the Necessity of stopping his Paper.

To be sold by the Printer,

DOCTOR OGDEN's celebrated ANTIDYSENTERIC PILLS, for the Cure of the BLOODY-FLUX.

JOHN MORTON,

INTENDING for Europe in the fall, requests all those indebted to him, by bond, note, or book debt, to make speedy payment; and as many of them must be sensible he has been very indulgent, he now expects that they will exert themselves in discharging their debts; as all those that do not, may depend on having their accounts put in a lawyer's hands, as he is determined to have his accounts settled as soon as possible.

He has on hand, a neat assortment of goods, which he will sell cheap, for cash, or short credit,—amongst which are,

SUPERFINE, middling and low priced cloths, with rattinets and shaloons
Tamies, duroants and casimanco
Bumbazeens, Isapeens
Silverets and poplins
Plain and stript lute-strings, brocades, satins, Peelongs, taffeta and Persians, bandano, silk roma, taffeta, stampt linen, and checked handkerchiefs
White, black and coloured serge and cotton denims, corderoys,
Velverets and lastings,
Bed satins and moreens
Drawboys and counterpains—Blue and white, purple and white, and red and white furniture cottons and callicoes, callicoes and chintzes
Men's and boy's, cotton, thread and worsted hose
Women's and girl's cotton, thread and worsted hose
Women's, maid's and girl's silk, worsted, lamb, and kid gloves and mitts
A neat assortment of Irish linens and sheetings, Russia sheetings
Ravins duck, Osnaburgs and dowlas
¼ yd. ½ ell, ¾. and yd. wide carpetiag, Wilton and Scotch carpets, a large assortment.

7-8, yd. and yd. and 3 8 cotton checks
Silk moree gowns, stript Holands
Scotch, Flemish and coloured threads
Lawn aprons and handkerchiefs
A fine assortment of cat guts
Spotted, figured and striped silk gauzes
Spider and Paris netts
Turkey, French and fancy gauzes
Gauze aprons and handkerchiefs
A parcel of fashionable ribbons
Apron and cap tapes
Ivory and horn combs
Snuff boxes, gafs and brass inks
Barow and other pen knives
Cutteau and pistol capt knives, knives & forks.
Razors, razors and knitting pins
3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. and 2½ inch sheathing nails
Tin plates in boxes and wire
6 by 8, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 window glass
A small assortment of Indian goods, consisting of strouds, blankets, frizes, &c. &c.

LOOKING GLASSES.

A large and elegant assortment of gilt-framed, mahogany and black walnut, square and oval sconces, pier glasses and gerandoes.

Pictures, sheet and dissected maps.

CHINA.

Blue and white, and enameled table sets, tea table ditto, for ornament, odd plates and dishes, bowls, mugs, tureens, cups and saucers, &c. 87—

Francis Lewis and Son,

At their store near the Fly Market, have for sale the following goods, imported the last Fall, viz.

BROAD cloths of various prices
Red strouds, shalloons,
Tamies, tabbyrets,
Duraunts, prunellas,
Camletts, camlettees,
Callamancos, crapes,
German serge
Imboss'd serge
Sagathees, blue duffels,
Coating
Striped & Rose blankets
Printed callicoes, cotton and chintzes
Cambricks, lawns and muslins, plain & flower'd
Sattins, modes & peelongs
Black velvet
Tambour silk vests
Indian lutestrings and persians
¼ and yard wide Irish linens
Irish sheeting
Hamburgh Dowlass
Plattillas Royal
Russia sail cloth
Russia Drillings
Ravens duck

Diaper and Damask table linen
Furniture & other checks
A variety of ribbons
Black, blond and thread lace
Flower'd and spotted gauze
Cordage of all sizes, from 2 1 inch cable to a ratline
White lines of all sorts
Tacle falls & tiller ropes
Whale lines, the best sort
Sail and seine twine
Bed ticking
Musqueto netting for beds
Looking glasses
Long and short handle frying pans
Sithes and sickles, &c.

ALSO

Jamaica spirits
Teneriffe wine
White wine vinegar
Castile soap
Double flint decanters, and wine glasses.

N. B. Several packages of their Spring goods, are yet unopened. 1—8

JOHN KEATING,

FOR the best sort of good, clean, dry, white linen RAGS, and so in proportion for those of an inferior sort.

☞ Good encouragement given to Journeymen Paper makers, by said Keating. 73—

SAMUEL PRINCE,

CABINET-MAKER,

At the Sign of the CHEST of DRAWERS, in WILLIAM-STREET, near the *North Church*,

IN NEW-YORK,

MAKES and sells, all sorts of CABINET-WORK in the neatest manner, and on the lowest terms. Orders for the WEST-INDIES, and elsewhere, completed, on the shortest notice.

He has now on Hand, for SALE,

A PARCEL of the most elegant furniture, made of Mahogany, of the very best quality, such as

Chests of drawers,
Chests upon chests,
Cloth presses,
Desks,
Desks and book cases of different sorts,
Chairs of many different and new patterns,

Bureau,
Dining,
Card,
Breakfast,
Tea,
} TABLES.

And many other sorts of Cabinet work, very cheap. 2—7

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.